



SPRAY FOR TOMATO DISEASE

Rusts Can be Controlled by Bordeaux Mixture

One or more tomato diseases commonly known as rust can be largely controlled by the timely use of bordeaux mixture. One of these rusts is early blight, and another is black spot. C. D. Sherakoff, of the University of Florida experiment station, recommends that spraying be made with bordeaux mixture at a 4-4-50 strength once a week or every two weeks, depending on weather conditions and the amount of the disease in the field. If the weather is rainy and there is much of the disease, spray more often.

The spraying is to prevent the disease, therefore it pays best to begin the work before the disease appears. Spraying should begin in the seed bed and be continued in the field until about a week before the last picking. It will be found advantageous to change to the use of ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate or soda bordeaux a short time before the first picking because the common bordeaux mixture stains the fruit.

Early blight affects the leaves of tomatoes in a way similar to those of potatoes, also the stems, and the fruit. The fungus causing this disease reproduces itself readily, and if the weather is continuously wet and cloudy the field of plants may soon be ruined. The same is true of black spot although caused by a different fungus.

Banish Hog Diseases and Parasites

The prevention and cure of swine diseases are always more readily accomplished where cleanliness and sunshine prevail. Probably the commonest and worst troubles of hogs are hog cholera, internal parasites and lice. The farmer should make a thorough study of the methods of preventing and treating these troubles. The study can be made by consulting the University of Florida extension division, who will gladly give information on the subject.

If the hogs are already wormy, turpentine can be given in the slop each morning for three mornings at the rate of one teaspoonful for each 80 pounds of live weight. Turpentine, however, is very efficacious, and is liable to injure the kidneys.

Santonin, formerly widely used as a remedy for worms in hogs, is hard to get now on account of interrupted foreign commerce. Here is a treatment recommended in its stead by the U. S. Department of

Agriculture: Withhold all feed and water for 24 hours, then give each pig a tablespoonful of castor oil to which has been added oil of American wormseed as follows: Small pigs 2 to 3 months old, 35 drops; pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds, 50 to 100 drops; larger pigs, 1 teaspoonful.

Each pig should be dosed separately if the best results are to be obtained. This treatment should be repeated in a week or ten days.

Tobacco Spray Controls Aphids

One of the most common aphids that bother growing vegetables is the garden aphid. It is bright green in color and smooth, and is commonly known as a plant louse.

Aphids suck the juices from the plant on which they live, stunting its growth, causing the leaves to curl, turn yellow, and finally the plant dies. They multiply rapidly, often beginning when only a week old and producing several young each day.

The presence of excited ants on a plant is often the most evident sign of the presence of aphids. Aphids give off a sweet substance called honeydew, of which the ants are fond. For the sake of this honeydew ants carefully tend aphids, often protecting them from their enemies. They may also carry the ants from one plant to another.

J. R. Watson of the University of Florida experiment station recommends a tobacco spray for controlling aphids. The ready-made tobacco decoctions, of which there are many on the market, vary much in the amount of nicotine present, and consequently in the proportions in which they should be diluted. Black leaf "40" should be used in the proportion of 1 part to 1000 or 1800 of water.

It is advantageous to put into the solution something to make it adhere well to the plants. A good formula follows: Dissolve whale-oil or other caustic soap in 5 gallons of water. If the water to be used for spraying is soft, use 2 to 3 pounds of soap; if hard, use more. Add one-fourth of a pint of Black leaf "40" and heat gently for five minutes. When ready to use, dilute with water to fifty gallons.

In applying the spray use a nozzle of the Vermorel type with an elbow, and be sure to spray the undersides of the leaves, because it is there that the aphids are located and they must be hit by the spray if they are to be killed.

Watermelons Need Cultivation

In planting watermelons they should be so arranged that they may be cultivated frequently. They should not be planted in raised hills because the soil will dry out quickly. If the hills are prepared sometime before planting, there may not be sufficient moisture retained to germinate the seed. On high land it would be better, perhaps, to plant in a furrow.

The University of Florida extension division recommends frequent cultivation for watermelons. They should be plowed with some shallow-running tool at least once a week until the vines cover the ground. At the last cultivation some hay crop should be planted between the rows.

The best watermelon land is the Norfolk sandy loam, a fine soil with considerable water-holding capacity. In some places melons are planted on flatwoods. On such land planting in hills may be advisable to obtain proper drainage.

The Florida velvet bean is a good one to plant for winter grazing. It makes a great deal of foliage, the pods do not pop open, and it can remain in the fields for good grazing all winter.

Liberty County: There are about 3,000 colonies of bees in this county, valued conservatively at \$16,500. One man near Bristol sold his last year's honey for more than \$1,200. He has about 200 colonies.

Jefferson County: The Silver Lake plantation received recently nearly \$10,000 worth of Hampshire hogs. They are now planning the crops on 1200 acres to care for the hogs. One farmer bought \$500 worth of cattle in September. They were turned on velvet beans in October, being fed velvet beans only as they harvested them. On March 1 he sold the cattle for \$1520, a gain of \$1020 on seventy acres of beans after 150 bushels had been picked, and about 150 hogs ran on the beans all the time. This farmer expects to plant 300 acres to beans this year.

A work animal is a great deal like a machine—it must have plenty of power, and that power comes as a result of receiving plenty of fuel in the form of good feed. The farmer who does not keep his animals well fed should not expect them to work to full capacity. The University of Florida extension division will help you to figure out a balanced ration for your work animals.

Discussing Strawberries

Commenting upon the article in last week's Herald, in which it was claimed that Punta Gorda strawberries are the best in the State and that Punta Gorda can produce finer fruit than those at famous strawberry centers, like rier remonstrates with The Herald Lawtey and Lakeland, The Courier and stoutly maintains that, in all particulars, Plant City lands and berries are superior to all others. Rejoinder: We have eaten strawberries grown at Plant City, Lakeland and Starke, and invariably there were some defective berries amongst them; some half ripe; some ripe only half-way beneath the outside; some green on one side and ripe on the other; and in virtually every instance in which a quart package was bought, there was a layer of lovely berries on top and beneath this layer were many miserable culls. Per contra: The Punta Gorda berries are thoroughly ripe and red all the way through and around, and those at the bottom of the package are just as big and luscious as those on top.—Punta Gorda Herald.

While The Herald editor has placed a different interpretation upon The Courier's comment than was intended to be conveyed, the criticism may be of benefit. The Courier did not say that Plant City berries are better than the fruit produced in other sections, but we did say that the soil here, and the facilities for marketing, are the best—which will bear closest scrutiny. Plant City produces more berries than any other single community. Why? There must be a reason. The industry is not new—it has been one of our principal crops for many years. The soil adaptability necessarily is a consideration of no small importance, but it must be remembered that Plant City being located on the main lines of two of the great trunk lines affords transportation opportunities second to no other place. Starke and Lawtey and Lakeland, all large producers of berries, have but one railroad system. Still, either of these points, as well as Plant City, can have products well on the way to market in advance of the section farther south, even though the latter territories can equal us in fertility and quality.

The claim of faulty berries being found in cups packed here and at Lakeland and Starke, is a condition which can be corrected by growers and packers—and will be when they realize that a standard pack is the proper policy. The Government is now conducting a thorough investigation of strawberry production, and we imagine that some time, probably next season, the industry will be more stabilized as a result of this inquiry. Standard pack will mean a standard market, and a standard market means that the element of gamble will be removed altogether.

This season will be much shorter than the average, and condi-

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

**and serve
the cause of freedom**
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

tions, due to the war, have interfered to some extent with prompt handling of all characters of traffic, but the industry will not suffer—unless growers lose interest. Just here it is timely to suggest that new stock be purchased now for next year's crop. Reports indicate that comparatively few growers have ordered new plants from which to produce runners. It is vitally essential to keep up the grade. This can be done only by bringing in some new stock every year.—Plant City Courier.

Danger of Impure Water

So much detriment might result from the use of contaminated water used for drinking purposes that the Florida State Health Department desires to emphasize to the people the importance of using due caution in regard to the drinking water.

That certain diseases are conveyed through impure or infected water is an established fact. Typhoid fever and dysentery are the two principal diseases in this State that can be conveyed by contaminated water. When water is suspected or when there is any question as to its purity, samples should be taken and examined.

Examination of water used for drinking purposes will be made at the Laboratories of the State Board of Health without charge. In taking such samples great care should be exercised to prevent contamination through handling. Instructions as to the proper methods of taking water samples and the proper containers will be sent upon request.

The majority of the rural district wells are not deep enough and the character of the soil and the direction of drainage are not given proper consideration. If the land slopes toward the well, infection may be carried a long distance. The top of the well should be protected from the influent surface or waste water.

Typhoid and dysentery are far too common in this State and mortality from these diseases too high. These diseases can, to a great degree, be reduced by making certain the drinking water is pure. Malaria and yellow fever is mentioned here only for their historical importance. These two diseases were at one time associated with drinking water, but we know now that water plays no part in transmission of yellow fever or malaria, other than the breeding of mosquitoes.

Polluted waters frequently cause gastro-intestinal disturbances in which the etiological factor has not yet been discovered.—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Act Worthy of a Hun

Friday afternoon, over in the eastern part of town, a mocking bird was singing his vesper song, filling all the air with his ecstatic melody. Trilling his happy notes, flitting from branch to branch, pouring out his sweet song filled with the pleasure of living, a noble, sentient, joyous being. Then the roar of a gun and he flutters to the earth, a mangled mass of blood, bones and flesh. And the wretch who destroyed his happy existence throws the mutilated body to the cat. He is guilty of an act of wanton cruelty and of violating the law, for the song birds are protected by law as being friends of the farmer by destroying harmful insects, and the small amount of fruit or berries they consume does not begin to balance their usefulness.—Zephyrhills Colonist.

The Central of Georgia Railway on Tuesday put on a gang of 18 negro women to serve as section hands—laying cross ties and repairing the road bed. Report has it that the women are proving excellent laborers, as the foreman reports the first day's work satisfactory. The women draw practically the same pay as the men.—Palatka News, Mch. 15.

A larger acreage than usual will be planted to watermelons in Polk county. The growers are expecting a good price for this luscious fruit the coming season.

When all the trains are 24 hours late, they will all be on time again, and they are steadily getting that way.—Ocala Star.

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